

# ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

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## MISCELLANY.

**IMPORTANT DECISION.**—THE ENLISTMENT OF ALIENS ILLEGAL.—A case of very great interest, and affecting deeply the military service of the United States, has been tried before the Honorable Richard H. Baker during the late term of the Superior Court of Norfolk county, held in Portsmouth.

We allude to the case of George Cottingham, who was brought before the Court upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Col. Fanning, the commandant of Fortress Monroe. By the return upon the writ, it appeared that Cottingham was a soldier under Col. Fanning's command, and that he had been regularly enlisted in the army of the United States.

In the petition for the *habeas corpus*, Cottingham alleged that he was born in Dublin, and that he was at the time of his enlistment a subject of Great Britain, and that he had never been naturalized as a citizen of the United States, or taken any steps to become so, and that therefore his enlistment was illegal and void, and that he was entitled to his discharge from the military service of the United States. The original enlistment was produced, and the facts of alienage established by evidence; and no proof adduced to prove his naturalization. The single question for the decision of the Court, was, whether an alien could be lawfully enlisted in the army of the United States. The case was elaborately and ably argued by R. C. Nicholas, Esq. U. S. District Attorney, against the petitioner, and by Joseph Segar and Thomas R. Gray, Esqs. in his favor. In the argument of the question, the general principle of natural and municipal law applicable to aliens, their capacity to make contracts, and a right to engage in a foreign military service, the right of expatriation, the acts of Congress relative to the army and navy, providing for enlistments therein, and many other interesting and important matters were discussed.

Judge Baker, after mature consideration, decided that the enlistment of an alien was illegal, and that therefore the petitioner was entitled to his discharge.

We understand that it is the intention of the District Attorney to apply to the Court of Appeals for a writ of error, to the judgment of the Court.—*Norfolk Beacon*, Nov. 22.

We insert the following, with the hope that it may elicit from some of our correspondents a calm and argumentative discussion of our Court martial system. The opinion is very prevalent that the system needs revision, and the establishment of a uniform guide for proceedings as well as the decisions of Courts.

*From the New York Commercial Advertiser.*

**NAVAL COURTS MARTIAL.**—At particular juncture, the navy occupies so large a space in the public mind, that a reference to its organization is necessarily a subject of interest. The judicial branch, which by the recent Executive disapproval of the judgments, or sentences, as they are called, of a court lately convened at Norfolk, has been much discussed, will be the theme of the following remarks.

The proceedings of that court have aroused the usual American sensibility, and without reflection, a total change of the system is demanded. Doubtless, amendments of it may be salutary, and many improvements may be adopted, which experience has suggested; they should, however, only be in matters of form and practice, not of principle. The present

system, by its long continuation, may be said to have received the stamp of approbation of this country and Great Britain, as the best adapted to the peculiar elements over which those courts have jurisdiction, and of which, of necessity they are themselves composed.

It is said that courts martial enter on their duties without any fixed principles, or without any laws for their guidance and government. It is not so. Their criminal code is the act of Congress for the regulation and government of the navy; they are bound by the same rules of evidence as the courts of common law, and their general proceeding, when not otherwise regulated by positive enactments, must follow the same course. This has been repeatedly adjudicated—vide 2 H. Blackstone, 100; 1 East, 313. Mr. Stratford's case. The charges and specifications of charges are not required to be prepared with the technical nicety of proceedings at common law, but are analogous to informations of libel in admiralty where it is sufficient if the information set forth the offence so clearly as to bring it within the statute upon which it is founded. The charge must aver, in the terms of law, the commission of an act, denounced as an offence by the regulations of the navy, and the specification must set forth the particular acts, constituting that offence, with certainty and precision, so that the accused may be apprised of the matters objected against him.

If the preceding propositions are correct, it is evident that the duties and powers of courts martial are as accurately defined as those of any other court in the nation. They have their criminal code, and are governed by the rules of evidence and proceedings, (not practice) as at common law, with a simple, concise, positive and distinct allegation of offence.

It is not credible that the absurdity said to have been perpetrated by the Norfolk Court can be correct, viz: that the court adjudged an officer charged with an offence to be guilty of the offence charged, though not established by evidence, because he did not prove himself innocent, in effect that the written charge proved itself. Admitting such to have been their decision, and fully estimating its enormity, is a whole system, I would ask, to be exploded for their ignorance?

To whom more safely can be confided the trial of naval officers than to officers of the navy? Surely not to civilians unless the aim be a total subversion of the discipline of the naval service. The Court must be composed of officers of the navy; they are generally men of high rank, good sense, sound judgment and unimpeachable integrity, rarely entertaining prejudices that may not easily be overcome. It is not expected or desired that they should be skilled in the science of the law; intelligence and integrity are the only essential requisites, and those qualifications they eminently possess. The court of last appeal in this state, by which are decided the most involved and vexed questions of law, is composed of a large proportion of members who are not lawyers, and that is regarded as an admirable feature in its constitution.

Officers of the navy, it is true, to do not readily comprehend the philosophy of law, nor appreciate its subtle distinctions, both, however, founded in truth, justice and sound sense, established and approved by the ablest jurists and commentators as the highest effort of the human intellect; hence they are often betrayed into error, by what they call aiming directly at the truth and the attainment of simple justice, in reaching which great principles are disregarded and much injustice is often unwittingly perpetrated.

The real difficulty too often arises from their un-

willingness to be advised by their judge advocate, the law officer of the Court. He can only present his views of the law, and the Court may or may not adopt them at pleasure; most truly, they have the power to reject his views, and are only obnoxious to the same ridicule and censure for not deferring to the opinion of a lawyer on a point of law, as that lawyer would be in disregarding the opinion of the Court, or any of its members, on a question of seamanship, a knowledge of either subject requiring experience, study, and attention.

This arrogance, for such indeed it is, is inherent and constitutional with men accustomed to command, to maintain their own opinions unquestioned, and rarely required to surrender them to the judgment of others.

To this, however, the remedy is ready. Let the Executive, by reversing their decisions, expose their folly, and they will soon find their judgment is not infallible. Their will no longer be occasion for clamor against courts martial.

The questions of law to be decided are rarely difficult, generally such as arise from the application of the rules of evidence, and so soon as these Courts are convinced that their duty vindicates the propriety of abandoning their own crude notions of law, to adopt those of their more experienced professional adviser, but few important errors will occur.

We are glad to find other papers sustaining the views we lately expressed, of the necessity for increasing our army. The following is from the *New York American*:

**THE ARMY.**—The fact is obvious to all intelligent men, that the United States Army is altogether too few in numbers to effect the great objects for which it is instituted. The immensely increased number of the Indians collected on our frontier, exceeding 50,000 warriors, the necessity of garrisons on our northern frontiers, and the keeping of the forts in repair on the Atlantic coast, cannot be done by 10,000 men.

Five new regiments of infantry at least must be raised before the spring, and Congress will doubtless move on this subject at the next session. I am no advocate for large standing armies, but what is necessary and indispensable is reasonable; and that an increase of the army, proportioned to the increase of population, and the absolute wants of the country, is clearly no more than the dictate of common sense and

#### NATIONAL PRUDENCE.

**A NEW JAW.**—A gentleman of the army\*, who was employed in the Florida service, during an engagement with a party of Indians, had one side of his lower jaw completely shot away with a musket ball. Both he and his friends feared that the wound would occasion him the loss of that portion of his mouth. The medical advisers, to whom he applied, were of opinion that the parts could not be replaced; but meeting with A. G. Castle, a dentist of this city, he was prevailed upon to have an artificial jaw constructed, which was accordingly undertaken. The new jaw was made and fitted in, and the officer has perfectly recovered the use of the shattered but important organ. His name we are not permitted to give.—*N. Y. Post*.

\* This is an error. It was an officer of the navy, who met with the accident referred to; he was, at the time, in command of one of the small vessels of the Florida flotilla; and, if we are not mistaken, it was not in an engagement with the Indians that the injury was sustained, but of this we are not certain.—*Ed. A. & N. C.*

#### TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE.

One Copy \$3 a year.—Two Copies one year, or one Copy two years, \$5.—Five Copies to one address, \$10.

**THE CONSTITUTION AND HER CREW.**—We have seldom seen a finer looking or more orderly set of men than the crew of the U. S. frigate Constitution. Nearly the whole of them have been paid off, and unlike some of those who have heretofore been discharged from United States vessels, their conduct as they pass along our streets is respectful and decorous. There is no quarrelling or fighting among them; they appearing to act towards each other as a band of brothers. Their deportment too, towards the officers of the ship, has been, as we learn, respectful. As an evidence of their good conduct, we can state, that they thoroughly dismantled and cleansed the ship in two and a half days after her arrival at the navy yard.—*Norfolk Beacon*.

#### Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1841.—In my last letter, I spoke of the coming in of the Secretaries. They are now hard at work, and I have felt a mighty itching to know what would be the result of their labors. I hear, though I pretend not to hear it from the first authority, that the Secretary of the Navy will recommend some alteration in the mode of conducting the business arising out of that department. There is much room for amendment, reformation, and economy; but whether the Secretary has been long enough at his post as yet to discover the evils, and to devise a remedy, is uncertain. But he is very prompt, as you have seen by his letter in answer to the chairman of a town meeting in your city, touching the public vessel on the stocks at your Navy Yard.

#### Foreign Miscellany.

##### From the United Service Journal.

**THE FRENCH ARMY.**—The *Moniteur* publishes an account of the administration of Military justice in France during the year 1838. The army then consisted of 314,919 men, and the prosecutions did not exceed 4,638. Of these 3,169 were sentenced—viz. 69 to death, 3 to transportation, 972 to hard labour, 109 to labour and imprisonment, 2,007 to imprisonment, 7 to dismissal from the Service, and 2 to fine. Of the 69 capitally convicted, only 10 were executed—1 in France, for murder, and the 9 others in Africa. Three of the latter were Arabs serving in the French army. Of the 4,638 individuals brought to trial, 2,468, knowing how to read and write, signed their interrogatories, and 2,170 were completely illiterate. The corps of the Staff and the Military Intendence did not produce a single offender. Among the invalids of Paris and Avignon, amounting to about 7,000, there was only 1; the Gendarmerie, the Municipal Guard, and firemen (16,974 men) had 13, of which 6 were condemned; the Infantry, consisting of 83 regiments and 210,961 men, had 2,464 accused, of whom 1,849 were found guilty; the Cavalry, composed of 53 regiments, with an effective force of 37,769 men, had 392 accused, of whom 263 were condemned; the Artillery, Pioneers, the companies of Military labourers, and the Artillery wagon train (23,915 men), had 263 accused and 157 condemned; the Engineers (5,985 in number), had 40 accused and 26 condemned; the wagon train, &c. (4,190 men), had 39 accused and 22 condemned; the companies of superannuated soldiers, or veterans, (51,442 men), had 59 accused and 33 condemned; the Medical Staff (1,397 men) had 4 accused and 3 condemned; the Military schools 2 accused who were acquitted; the officers of the Military administration, 695 in number, had not a single accused; the recruiting depots had 1,107 and 579 condemned; and the companies of discipline, 1,609 strong, 103 accused, and 72 condemned. Of the 17,165 officers of the army, 19 only were tried and 7 condemned; of the sub-officers (20,312 in number), 73 were accused and 36 condemned; the Corporals, or Brigadiers (25,130 men), had 128 accused and 73 condemned; and the soldiers (252,312) had 4,386 accused and 3,042 condemned.



The army now on foot, with the addition of the 12 new regiments, consist of 100 regiments, of 3 battalions each, of Infantry; and 63 regiments, of 5 squadrons each, of Cavalry; and the troops quartered in and near the metropolis amount to upwards of 70,000 men. During the last 16 months, six new sets of barracks have been constructed in Paris for the mounted police (*la garde municipale*), and the effective strength of this very efficient corps, including a recent augmentation of 247 men and horses, now extends to 600. Two officers and 25 privates have been added to every company of artificers in the corps of Artillery. The Artillery in Metz have been employed for some time past in making experiments with a new description of rockets: among others, they levelled a strong battery with the ground in an almost inconceivably short space of time; the missiles penetrated to a depth of between 7 and 8 feet into the earth, and, in exploding, destroyed the whole internal face (revetement) of the battery. The distance taken for the trial was about 270 feet; and the result was sufficient to prove that such missiles as these will be extremely useful to the garrisons of fortified places in time of siege; and most so when it becomes an object to destroy the third line of parallels thrown up by an assailant.

**GRANT'S PATENT FUEL.**—Government is advertising for contracts for twelve months, for the following supplies of this fuel, for steam-vessels at the following places in the specified quantities:—Woolwich, 4,000 tons; Portsmouth, 2,000 tons; Plymouth, 2,000 tons; Pembroke, 1,000 tons; Dover, 1,000 tons; Liverpool, 4,000 tons; Holyhead, 1,000 tons; Gibraltar, 2,000 tons; Malta, 4,000 tons; Jamaica, 2,000 tons; Alexandria, 2,000 tons; altogether, 25,000 tons. This fuel is composed of coal dust and a preparation of coal tar or other bituminous matter. The coal tar or other bituminous matter is converted by the influence of heat into a substance resembling pitch. Two gallons, or twenty pounds weight, of this pitch or bituminous matter, reduced to a liquid under the influence of heat, are combined with one hundred weight of coal dust, and the composition is moulded into the form of bricks. Every pound of the fuel is required to evaporate on trial not less than eight pounds of water.—*London paper.*

**FIRE IN THE TOWER OF LONDON; TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE GRAND ARMORY.**—An event which will be long remembered in the annals of English history, and which may be regarded in every respect as a truly national calamity, occurred on Saturday night, Oct. 20, in the entire destruction, together with its contents, of that magnificent building forming so prominent a feature in the far-famed Tower of London, denominated "The Grand Storehouse and Small Armory," containing, in addition to an almost innumerable quantity of trophies and other evidences of British glory, no less a number than 300,000 stand of arms, &c.

The grand storehouse is north of the white tower, a fine building of brick and hewn stones. It extends in length 345 feet, and is 60 feet broad, it was commenced by James II. and finished by William III.—On the first floor of this edifice is that magnificent room called the small armory. At the west end of this building is situated the church founded by Edward III. and dedicated to St. Peter in Chains, in which are deposited the remains of many noble and some royal personages, executed either in the Tower or on the hill, and buried here in obscurity. On the east of this building is situated the newly erected jewel tower, in which the regalia and all the crown jewels are kept.

The first discovery of the fire was made 10½ o'clock P.M. by the sentry on duty at the jewel-office, who perceived a bright light issuing from the windows of this tower, which is situated at the Northern extremity of the building and immediately attached to the

grand storehouse or armory. The engines stationed in the Tower (of which there are several) were immediately on the spot, and were quickly followed by those of the neighboring parishes, and almost immediately after by those of the brigade establishment. The flames had by this time gained a fearful ascendancy, and the fire had made its way from the round table tower to the centre of the grand armory, and burst forth from several windows with extraordinary fury, rapidly extending both East and West. The greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining a supply of water, and it was not until the hose had been conveyed to the water's edge that any thing like a sufficient quantity was obtained, and even then the distance was so great to the burning pile, that the labors of the firemen were frequently retarded for long intervals.

In the grand armory, which is stated to have been the largest room in Europe, were deposited 280,000 stand of arms, besides a vast quantity of military carriages, bombs, and other spoils of war, captured by our troops in various parts of the world. The flames having once penetrated this hall, no hope existed that any portion of it would be saved, and the exertions of the firemen were confined to the preservation of the surrounding buildings, upon which they played with all the water they could obtain. At this crisis the greatest apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the crown jewels deposited in the regalia office, which closely adjoins the Eastern extremity of the grand armory, and the yeomen of the guard, under the direction of their captain, were deputed to undertake the removal. This service was safely performed without accident, and the whole of the valuables, including the beautiful model of the white tower, were consigned to the care of the governor, and placed in the vaults beneath his residence. The heat from the burning pile had now become so excessive that the firemen could no longer act in the centre square, and it was quite impossible to attempt to save any portion of the arms, &c. contained in the grand storehouse.

About one o'clock the appearance of the burning mass was surprisingly grand. The flames having at that time extended to nearly the whole length of the armory, shortly after the roof being completely burned through, fell in with a tremendous crash, the flames rising with a lurid glare far above the towers of the citadel. At this time it was feared that the whole of the Southern side would fall a prey to the flames, but by the judicious exertions of the brigade establishment they were prevented from extending across the narrow avenue between the outer wall and the round tower, and hopes were entertained that no other portion of the building would be sacrificed. This expectation happily proved correct. The fire was not subdued however, until near 5 o'clock, and the mass of ruins was burning fiercely throughout the whole of yesterday. It was hoped that this calamity had been unattended with loss of life, but we regret to record the death of a fireman named Richard Wivell, of the brigade establishment, a fine young man, aged twenty-four, who was killed by the fall of a mass of stone from the top of a wall, under which he was holding the branch.

Many rumors are in circulation as to the supposed origin of the fire; but nothing is known at present on which confidence can be placed. Over-heated flues are stated to have caused the disaster by some; while others attribute it to the act of an incendiary. An inquiry will no doubt be set on foot by the Government.

It would be utterly impossible to estimate with any thing approaching to exactness the extent of loss the country will suffer by this disastrous event, to say nothing of the national trophies which it is impracticable to restore—but there can be no doubt that the damage sustained by the building, together with the arms destroyed, cannot be replaced for less than one million sterling.

**Intelligence.****FLORIDA WAR.***Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.*

"News" Office, St. AUGUSTINE, Nov. 7, 1841.

**FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.**—The steamer William Gaston, Capt. Henry, arrived here this morning from Fort Pierce, (Indian River.) By her we learn that on Tuesday, the 25th of October, whilst the Gaston was standing off that bar, the Pilot boat attempted to go out to her, and was capsized, owing to the surf running very high, (as there had been a gale blowing for several days) and Mr. U. Ashlock, a boy, and 2 men belonging to the boat, and 7 U. S. soldiers were drowned.

Immediately after the boat capsized, the Captain of the Gaston had one of his yawl boats manned by four men, and despatched to their assistance; but, unfortunately their boat met with the same fate, and 3 out of the 4 men were also drowned.

From Fort Dallas, we learn that a scout had been out from that post 22 days, and had not returned at the last advices. It is supposed that they had gone in to some other post.

A scout left Fort Pierce on the 3d inst. for an examination of the country.

The post at New Smyrna has been abandoned, and the troops have all removed to Fort Pierce.

The prospect of the war being brought to a close this winter by the energetic commander of the forces, Col. Worth, is very flattering, notwithstanding the sly abuses heaped upon him by a certain individual in this quarter. Col. Worth has done much for Florida, by his untiring exertions, and much will yet be accomplished by him.

By the U. S. steamer Newbern, Capt. McNelly, the editors of the Savannah Georgian have received from a correspondent the subjoined letter. From another the melancholy intelligence of three deaths at Fort King, (E. F.) in the families of our officers whose lives are devoted to their country's service.

Lieut. McKinstry's fate, as a father, is peculiarly calculated to awaken sympathy. On the 24th of November of last year, we announced in our columns the death of his first and only child, at Fort Holmes, E. F. To-day a similar bereavement it becomes our painful duty to record.

We learn from a friend the following particulars of the success of Capt. Wade, and the company under his command, in depriving some of the enemy of their power to do mischief.

Capt. Wade and Lieut. Thomas, of company K. 3d artillery, have just returned from a scout on the Hillsboro, from Fort Lauderdale, having killed eight Indians, captured 49 more, eight of them warriors; destroyed about 20 acres of cultivated fields, with many canoes. Sam Jones is said to be strongly fortified near Okechobee, with 45 warriors. The companies of the 3d Artillery on the Atlantic coast are nearly all absent from their different posts in the field.

**EAST FLORIDA, Nov. 12, 1841.**—No Indian News of late. The intelligence from Caloosahatchie via Tampa, is discouraging and gloomy; report says, that one of the United States vessels belonging to Lt. McLaughlin's squadron, has come in there, with the yellow fever; several of the sailors have fallen victims to the disease. Great apprehension is felt that it will spread among the troops.

*From the Savannah Georgian.*

**CAPT. WADE'S EXPLOIT.**—By the schr. Walter M. Capt. Hitchcock, the editors of the Georgian have received the St. Augustine Herald and the News of Friday last. From their columns we extract further particulars of Capt. Wade's successful scout near Lake Worth, communicated in Saturday's Georgian.

*From the St. Augustine Herald, Nov. 19.*

**BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT.**—We publish the following as the best bulletin from Florida which has

appeared since the war commenced. It is an extract from a letter of Capt. R. D. A. Wade, 3d artillery, to a brother officer in this city, which has been politely furnished to us. We copy it verbatim:

"I have no time to write a long letter—Suffice it to say I am pleased with the result. RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 6 warriors, 2 boys	8
Prisoners, 14 warriors, 16 women,	30
10 boys, 15, girls,	25
	63

Destroyed 20 canoes.

Captured, 13 rifles.

do 12 powder horns; (well filled.)  
do any quantity of ball and buckshot, and as for provisions, more than you can tell. Pumpkins, coontie, beans, &c. No loss on my part. All returned well. The Indians were ready for fight, and very well prepared. Had 60 men of D and K companies, 3d artillery. Lieutenant Thomas and assistant Surgeon Emerson accompanied."

To the politeness of officers of the garrison, we are indebted for the following particulars of Capt. Wade's admirable expedition:

About the 12th of the month, Captain R. D. A. Wade, 3d artillery, commanding at Fort Lauderdale, (on the Atlantic coast, 30 miles north of Key Biscayne,) caught an Indian fishing on the beach, who undertook to conduct him to a village. Setting out with 60 men, he came to the place, where he shot 8 and captured 20. One of the captured informed him that he had been a great friend to Sam Jones, but lately had quarrelled, and that he would guide to another village 30 miles distant. To this village they went, where they captured 25, without receiving a shot, although the Indians had thirteen loaded rifles. —*Ibid.*

The friendly Indian now offered to bring in more if Captain Wade would permit him to go after them. Permission was given, and he returned with four men and two boys. As the party returned to the post, another Indian came up and surrendered himself.

Lieut. Wyse, Rankin, Thomas, and Churchill, had gone out with 70 men, guided by this friendly Indian; but not knowing where Sam Jones is, they expect but little success. Sam is supposed to be a few days march south of Lake Okechobee, with a few warriors, and on the return of this party, Major Childs intends proceeding with boats into the Everglades to hunt him out.

The News, on Captain Wade's operations remarks "Captain Wade and Lieutenant Thomas, deserve, and will receive, the whole credit of this important service, which will go far towards ending the war.

We understand that Lieut. Wyse, with seventy men, had started on a scout in pursuit of Sam Jones, accompanied by Lieut. Shover, Rankin, and Churchill. We heartily wish them success.

The scout from Fort Dallas, commanded by Capt. Burke, had not returned. They have been absent six or seven weeks.

Major Childs had gone down to Fort Lauderdale, and was preparing for a general scout on the Okechobee Lake.

Assistant Surgeon Porter ordered from this Post to New York.

Assistant Surgeon Van Buren, has assumed charge of this Post.

Lieut. Col. Gates ordered to Traders' Hill, on an examination of that Post, Fort Moniac, and North Station, which have been placed within his District and under his superintendence.

Lieut. Patrick has temporarily assumed charge of the settlement of the country. He is a very active and efficient officer.

It is said that a small party of Indians were brought in at Palatka, a few days since, by one of the runners sent out by Col. Worth.



## WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY...NOVEMBER 25, 1841.

THE COURT MARTIAL AT NORFOLK.—All the cases except one having been acted upon, we are now enabled to announce the result.

Commander W. K. LATIMER was tried upon the following charges :

*First*—Oppression and Cruelty ;

*Second*—Illegally inflicting punishment ;

found guilty of both charges, and sentenced to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be suspended from rank and command in the navy for the term of three years from the 23d June, 1841. This sentence was approved on the 7th August, 1841, but has been remitted as to part of the period of suspension.

The case of Lieut. F. B. ELLISON is still under consideration.

Lieutenant S. W. GODON was tried upon a charge of "Disobedience of Orders, and Neglect of Duty ;" found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended for two years from the 24th July, 1841. The sentence was approved, Oct. 14, 1841 ; but upon a careful reconsideration of the case, the judgment of approval was reversed, and the sentence disapproved, Oct. 27, 1841.

Lieutenant B. MORE DOVE was tried upon the following charges :

*First*—Sleeping upon his watch, and negligently performing his duty ;

*Second*—Disobedience of Orders, and Contempt and Disrespect to superior officers ;

found guilty of both charges, and sentenced to be dismissed from the navy. The sentence was approved by the President of the United States on the 20th Oct. 1841 ; but in consideration of the circumstances of extenuation which exist in the case, and trusting that the severe example presented in the sentence of the Court is not necessary to produce a due effect upon the accused and upon the service generally, Lieut. DOVE was restored to his former rank on the 14th Nov. 1841.

Surgeon L. B. HUNTER was tried upon the following charges :

*First*—Disobedience of Orders.

*Second*—Using provoking words, gestures, or menaces.

*Third*—Treating with contempt his superior, being in the execution of his office.

*Fourth*—Scandalous Conduct.

*Fifth*—Negligence in the performance of his duty.

*Sixth*—Disobeying 2d article of Rules, &c. "for the naval service, under the head of "Officers in General."

*Seventh*—Disobeying the "Regulations relative to Naval Surgeons and their Assistants."

He was found guilty of part of the 2nd, of the 3d and 6th charges ; and not guilty of the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 7th, charges ; and sentenced to be suspended upon half pay for the term of five years from the 13th July, 1841. Sentence disapproved, Oct. 29, 1841.

Purser H. BRIDGE was tried upon the following charges :

*First*—Disobedience of Orders ;

*Second*—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman ;

*Third*—Neglect of Duty ;

*Fourth*—Disrespect to his superior officer ;

found guilty of the 1st and 2nd, and not guilty of the 3d and 4th ; and sentenced to be publicly reprimanded in General Orders, to be read on board every ship in commission, and at every naval station. Sentence disapproved, Nov. 1, 1841.

The following is about as pretty a piece of gasconade as we have met with for many a long day. It is from the London United Service Gazette of October 23, whose editor never loses an opportunity to cast his sneers at the United States.

The latest intelligence from America is of an irritating character, but John Bull is too much accustomed to Yankee swagger to be much effected by it. The trial of McLEOD had not begun when the last advices left New York, but was expected so to do immediately. The rabble threaten to Lynch him, should he escape the fangs of the law, whilst the Government professes to have taken proper precautions to prevent such an outrage. Whether it has done so in reality remains to be seen. It is now clear that it will so arrange matters as not even to find McLEOD guilty. If, however, it suffers a hair of his head to be harmed by an American rabble, after the warning it has had, it must look to the consequences.

The Americans are, no doubt, ready enough for war, if they dared to indulge their inclination ; but without an army, navy, or a revenue, the operation would be a more troublesome one than JONATHAN would care to engage in. Americans know that any attempt to invade Canada would be followed by the immediate destruction of every town and village on the shores of the St. Lawrence, and the rigid blockade of all their harbors. There never was a period at which Yankee threats were at a greater discount. If ever again aroused, by violent and plebeian aggression, to chastise America, England would profit by former experience, and make a single campaign finish the dispute.

Pray, when did England ever chastise America ; was it in the war of the Revolution, when the United States achieved their Independence ? Was it during the last war, of 1812-15, when "a few fir built frigates, with bits of striped bunting," snatched the trident of Neptune from the Lion's grasp, in which it had so long reposed ? If not on either of these occasions, when was it ? Our knowledge of history does not bring to recollection any other wars between the two countries.

If "any attempt to invade Canada would be followed by the immediate destruction of every town and village on the shores of the St. Lawrence," it must be for the same cause that the Russians fired Moscow—to prevent its falling into the hands of Napoleon. The Americans have very few towns and villages on the shores of the St. Lawrence to be destroyed.

If we were inclined to play the braggart, we should say that in six months from the time that the first blow is struck, the British will not have a foothold on the North American continent, unless upon the North west coast, and that they would not long retain.

But, listen to this same editor, in his next number of Oct. 30 :

"All chance of a war with America is now happily at an end. The British and North American royal mail steamer, Acadia, arrived at Liverpool at a late hour last night, bringing the gratifying news of the acquittal of McLeod."

This editor's pugnacious propensities have as many phases as a barometer.

In the same paper we find a notice of the census of Great Britain, just concluded, which gives to

England and Wales, - - -	15,901,981
Scotland, - - - - -	2,624,586
Ireland, - - - - -	8,205,312
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, - -	124,079
Total - - - - -	26,850,958
Deduct Ireland, - - - - -	8,205,312

And there is left for the remainder of the kingdom, 18,650,646

The last census of the United States gives a total of a little over 17,000,000, very nearly that of Great Britain, excluding Ireland. Every one knows that Ireland has long been disaffected, and would seize the first favorable occasion to throw off the British yoke.

How then could the British Government, with a population very little larger than our own, expect to contend successfully against the United States? She must leave force enough at home to keep Ireland in subjection, as well as the starving population of her manufacturing districts. How much could she spare, to invade the United States?

Is it not then supremely ridiculous in her editors to indulge in such a braggadocio vein, when they had better be devising means to ensure their own safety at home.

We are happy to learn that it is contemplation to increase the number of naval rendezvous. The places have not yet all been designated. Portland, Maine, will be one; Commander J. S. PAINE has been ordered thither as recruiting officer, and the brig Consort, under the command of Lieut. A. LEWIS, will be employed as the receiving vessel.

New Orleans will be another. The ship Ontario is now undergoing a preparation, and will be sent thither, as the receiving vessel; but the officers are not yet ordered.

THE COURT OF ENQUIRY at New York, of which Commodore STEWART was President, has adjourned. In the case of Captain BOLTON, who returned last May from the Mediterranean, in the frigate Brandywine, the Department has decided to order a Court martial. The members have not yet been detailed.

From the report of facts, the Department finds no reason to proceed further in the case of Captain NEWTON; no blame is attached to him for the bursting of the gun on board of the Fulton.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"An old subscriber" is informed, that the names of all military storekeepers, chaplains, and sutlers, will be inserted in the Army Registers to be issued from this office.

NAVAL MEDICAL BOARD.—A Board of Naval Surgeons assembled at Philadelphia, on Monday last, 22d inst. for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of candidates for admission in to the navy.

The Board is composed as follows:

Surgeon W. P. C. BARTON, *President*. Surgeons T. WILLIAMSON, T. DILLARD, W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER, and J. F. BROOKE, *Members*.

FRIGATE RARITAN.—A committee of gentlemen, appointed at a public meeting lately held in Philadelphia in relation to the launching and completing the frigate Raritan, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy on the subject. The following is his reply:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 16th Nov. 1841.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst. enclosing a copy of the proceedings of a large and respectable meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, relative to the immediate finishing and launching of the frigate Raritan, now on the stocks at the Navy Yard at that city.

I accord fully in the views and opinions of that meeting, convinced that we can rely on our navy alone for the defence of our seaboard during war, and for the protection of our commerce both in war and peace. I feel the strongest desire for an immediate and great increase both in the number and the efficiency of our vessels of war.

Acting upon this conviction, I had determined before I heard of any movement upon the subject in Philadelphia, to give the requisite order for finishing the Raritan, which order will be immediately issued.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
A. P. UPSHUR.  
ANDREW M. PREVOST, Esq., Philadelphia.

#### ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Nov. 18—Lieut W G Freeman, 4th Art'y	Fuller's
19—Capt D D Tompkins, A Q M	do
Capt C A May, 2nd Dragoons	Dr F May's
Maj T. T. Fauntleroy, do	Alexandria
Lieut J E Johnston, Top Eng's	Fuller's
Lieut J C Fremont, do	Mrs Cummings'
23—Capt R C Buchanan, 4th Inf'y	N Frye's
Lieut R S Garnett, 4th Art'y	Brown's

#### PASSENGERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, per brig L. Baldwin, for Savannah, Mid H. K. Davenport, of the navy.  
SAVANNAH, Nov. 14, per steampacket Wm. Seabrook, from Charleston, Col. J. H. Vose, of the army.

### ARMY.

#### OFFICIAL.

GENERAL } HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ORDERS, } Adjutant General's Office,  
No. 71. } Washington, Nov. 18, 1841.

The following addition to the GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY, received from the Secretary of War, is published for the government of the army:

ARTICLE XLIII, paragraph 237.—"But such detail must always be made by the officer appointing the Court, and in no case can the authority to supply vacancies in a court-martial be delegated to any other officer."

J. C. SPENCER."

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, }  
NOVEMBER 16, 1841. }  
BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT:  
R. JONES, *Adj't General*.



**Military Intelligence.**

**4th Artillery**—The following are the stations of the companies of this regiment, Lieut. Col. I. B. Crane, commanding; head quarters, Buffalo, N. Y.

B, F, H, I, Buffalo.

C, Capt. P. H. Galt, Fort Niagara.

G, Capt. J. Monroe, Fort Ontario.

A, D, E, K, Major Belton commanding, Madison Barracks, Sacket's Harbor.

**2d Infantry**—The head quarters have been changed from Fort King to Pilatka.

**5th Infantry**—Stations of the companies:

A, B, C, E, Detroit, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Brooke, commanding.

H, Capt. E. K. Smith, Dearbornville.

D, F, Fort Gratiot, Lt. Col. McIntosh, commanding.

G, I, Fort Mackinac, Capt. A. Johnston, commanding.

K, Capt. M. E. Merrill, Fort Brady, Sault St. Marie.

**NAVY.**

Nov. ORDERS.

15—Surgeon Geo. Terrill, fleet surgeon, W I squadron. Chaplain M R Talbot, frigate Macedonian.

Sailmaker John Joines, sloop Warren.

16—Lieut W Radford, Mid A DeBree, W V Gilliss, A

HWaring, receiving ship, Norfolk.

Mid E Renshaw, rec ship, New York.

17—Mid. Gustavus Harrison, rec ship Boston.

18—Chaplain M B Chase, frigate United States.

Lieut A Lewis, command of brig Consort.

19—Comm'r J M McIntosh, command of ship Falmouth.

Comm'r J S Paine, rendezvous, Portland, Maine.

Lieut John Pope, command of schr Grampus.

Lieut O Bullis, steamer Fulton.

Mid W K Mayo, F A Hallet, Pacific squadron.

20—Gunner Wm Gale, sloop Warren.

Mid W C B S Porter, naval school, Philadelphia.

OFFICERS RELIEVED AND DETACHED.

15—Lieut W M Glendy, from rendezvous, Baltimore.

18—Lieut J H Little, from rec ship, Norfolk.

Lt L M Powell, from command of brig Consort.

19—Lt F Chatard, from steamer Fulton.

P Mid W P McArthur, from brig Consort.

APPOINTMENT.

Nov. 20—William Gale, acting Gunner.

**Naval Intelligence.**

**PACIFIC SQUADRON**—The frigate United States, bearing the broad pendant of Com. THOMAS AP CATESBY JONES, destined for the Pacific, dropped down yesterday to the anchorage off the naval hospital.—*Norfolk Beacon*, Nov. 20.

**MARRIAGES.**

At Newport, R. I. on the 31 inst, by the Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, Rector of Grace Church, Providence, the Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, Rector of Trinity Church, to Miss ELIZABETH MASON, only daughter of the late Commodore OLIVER H. PERRY, both of Newport.

In Philadelphia, on the 22d instant, Dr. JOSEPH HOPKINSON, of the U. S. navy, to JOANNA L., daughter of the late JAMES MCCREA, of New York.

**DEATHS.**

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wis., Mrs. JANE LETITIA GARDENIER, (late of St. Augustine, E. F.) wife of Capt. J. R. B. GARDENIER, of the 1st Infantry, U. S. A.

At Richmond, Va., on the 9th instant, after a short illness, in the 25th year of his age, WILLIAM BRADFORD WALLACE, of Burlington, N. J., a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and since employed as a civil Engineer on various public works in Pennsylvania.

At New Hartford, N. Y., on the 14th instant, Mrs.

SARAH GARDNER, aged 76, mother of Major J. L. GARDNER, of the U. S. army.

At Fort King, E. F., on the 16th Nov., of consumption, Mrs. MARY F., wife of Lieut. H. W. WESSELS, 2d regiment U. S. infantry. The death of this lovely woman, though softened by the reflection that she departed hence in the full conviction of a blessed hereafter, has created a void in the circle of her friends not easily filled; and the only consolation this dispensation of God's providence has left them, is the bright and happy one, that she died as she had lived—a firm and sincere believer in the efficacy of the atoning blood of our Saviour.

On Saturday evening, the 13th Nov., at Fort King, E. F., SUSAN HAMILTON, infant daughter of Lieut. J. McKINSTRY, 2d U. S. infantry.

At the same place, on the morning of the 15th instant, SAMUEL ISRAEL, infant son of Lieut. Col. B. RILEY, 2d U. S. infantry. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

**CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.**

—NEAR WEST POINT, N. Y.—

**Z.** J. D. KINSLEY, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, and for many years instructor of artillery in that institution, residing on his farm contiguous to West Point, will receive into his family and instruct a limited number of pupils, in the usual branches of a thorough English education; and, if desired, in so much of the classics as to prepare them to enter College.

The academic year will consist of two terms of five months each. the winter term will commence on the first of November, and will close on the 31st of March: the summer term on the 1st of May, and close on the 30th of September.

Pupils will be received at any time, and instruction will be continued during vacation for the benefit of such pupils as may wish to remain, at the same rate as during the term.

**EXPENSES.**—For board, tuition, lodgings, lights, washing and fuel, per term, for pupils under 12 years of age, --- \$100  
Over 12 years and under 17, --- 125  
Over 17 years, --- 150  
Payments to be made quarterly, in advance.

For any period less than two months, the charge will be \$30 per month.

Books, stationery, and clothing, can be furnished on reasonable terms, at the expense of the pupil.

The course of instruction will embrace the usual branches of an English education; viz: reading, writing, grammar, composition, declamation, geography, history, and rhetoric; arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, and surveying; and for those who may desire it, a popular course of civil engineering, natural philosophy, navigation, and astronomy; also, moral philosophy, and the Constitution of the United States and that of the State of New York. In the French language, the usual exercises of the French grammar, and the reading and translation of Telemaque; and in Latin and Greek, the course required to enter the freshman class of Yale College.

On the Sabbath, besides attending Divine Service, a bible lesson will be required from each pupil. The object of the whole system of instruction will be "to train up a child in the way he should go," which can be effected only by a Christian education.

The Chaplain of the U. S. Military Academy is invited to supervise the course of moral and religious instruction.

Although it is not the design of the school, in any wise, to provide a military education, still, unless excused by parents or guardians, pupils will be taught so much of the elementary drill of the soldier as contributes to health, and to an easy and graceful carriage.

The regulations for the internal discipline and police of the school will be strict, and, at the same time, parental. No pupil of vicious habits will be permitted to remain in the school a single day; and, as a condition of admission, every pupil will be required to pledge himself to abstain entirely from the use of tobacco and all intoxicating drinks.

**REFERENCES.**

Col. S. THAYER, Boston, Professor CHAS. DAVIES, Hartford, Conn.,  
Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, N. Y. Rev. B. S. PEERS, New York,  
Gen. DIX, Albany, JAS. V. SCHOONHOVEN, Esq.,  
Gen. RUFUS KING, Albany, President LINDSEY, Nashville, Tenn.  
Troy.

The undersigned have been personally acquainted with Mr KINSLEY for many years, and, having had a fair opportunity of ascertaining his qualifications as an instructor, do with confidence recommend him to parents and other guardians of youth as fully equal to the task he has undertaken.

D. H. MAHAN, Professor of Engineering,  
WM. H. C. BARTLETT, Prof. of Nat. and Exp'l Philosophy,  
A. E. CHURCH, Professor of Mathematics,  
J. W. BAILEY, Prof. of Chemistry and Min. and Geology,  
M. P. PARKS, Chaplain, and Prof. of Ethics.

Nov. 18—tf

## PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A REVENUE CUTTER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

20th Oct. 1841.

**SEALED PROPOSALS** will be received at this office, until the 6th December next, for building the hull and fitting the spars of a vessel, to be employed as a Revenue Cutter, of the burthen of about one hundred and fifty one tons; to be completely caulked, payed with pitch, and delivered in the water.

The vessel to be built agreeably to a model and profile draft of spars, to be furnished upon entering into the contract, and of materials corresponding to the following dimensions and specifications, to wit:

Length, between perpendiculars, eighty-eight feet.  
Breadth, moulded, twenty-two feet.  
Hold, eight feet, six inches.  
Dead rise, twenty-four inches to half floor.  
Keel, of white oak, to be sided ten inches.  
Dead wood, forward and aft, of live oak or locust, to be sided ten inches, to be bolted with copper, three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

Stern-post Knee, of live oak, to be bolted with copper seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, two in the body, and two in the arms, and rivetted under the keel, and aft side of the stern post.

Inner Stern post, of live oak or locust, to be sided ten inches.

Apron, of live oak or locust, to be sided, one foot, three inches.

Fore deadwood and apron bolts, to be of copper, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, one foot above deep ballast mark.

Floor timbers, of live oak; futtocks and top timbers, of locust or red cedar, sided six inches, moulded at floor heads eight inches, at the plank sheer five and half inches; to be completely framed, the frame bolts to be three-quarters of an inch in diameter; every other floor timber to be bolted with one copper bolt, in diameter seven eighths of an inch; the alternate floor timbers to be bolted, after the keelson is fitted with copper bolts, of the same diameter, and rivetted under the keel.

Keelson, of white oak, to be sided ten inches.

Main Transom, of live oak, or locust, to be bolted with two iron bolts, in diameter seven-eighths of an inch; the remaining transoms to side seven inches, and to be bolted with copper seven-eighths of an inch in diameter.

Knight Heads and Hause pieces, of live oak or locust, to be sided nine inches.

Outside plank. The wales, four in number, to be in thickness three and a half inches, about seven inches wide, fairly and gradually diminishing to thickness of the bottom plank, two and a half inches, of white oak, each streak of the wales to be fastened to one frame comprising two timbers, with three iron spikes, and one iron bolt of five eighths of an inch in diameter, driven through and rivetted on the inside; and from thence to the keel, the bottom planks will be fastened to the frames, with six inch composition spikes, and five-eighths copper bolts in the same manner. There will not be any treenails. Butt, and Hood end bolts, to be three quarters of an inch in diameter, of copper. The wales are to be plugged.

Plank-sheer, of yellow pine, three and a half inches in thickness. The stanchions, to be of locust, to be placed to form seven ports on each side, with one between each port, and three abreast of the masts, on each side, to support the channels, and two on each side between the forward port and the bows. The Bulwarks, from the stem to the stanchion of the forward port, to be of white oak, one and a half inches thick, thence to the stern of yellow pine, from one and a half to two inches in thickness, in narrow streaks. There are to be two stern ports; all the ports to have shutters.

The Rails, to be of oak, or yellow pine.

Breast-Hooks, of live oak, two below the deck hook, fastened with copper bolts, three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Clamps, of white oak or yellow pine, in thickness at the upper edge three inches, lower edge two and a half inches, extending from stem to stern.

Beams, of yellow pine, to be sided nine inches, and moulded seven and a half inches; rounded two and a half inches; to be knee'd at each end, with one lodge, and one lap knee; to be sided five inches, excepting the mast beams, which are to have a dagger knee, in lieu of the lap knee, to be bolted with iron, an diameter three quarters of an inch.

The Grub Knees of the half poop, to be bolted with iron three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and the bulk heads secured from deck to deck, with iron bolts, seven eighths of an inch in diameter. Deck plank, of yellow pine, three inches in thickness, not to exceed five inches wide amidships, to be fastened with iron spikes and plugged.

The Bowprit, to be of yellow pine, the masts of yellow pine; other smaller spars of spruce of the dimensions noted on the draft. The mast partners of live oak and knee'd.

The Cat heads, and stern davits, of oak.

Salt Stops to be placed, where required.

Cross steps of white oak, bolted with iron, one inch in diameter, and properly secured on the keelson.

The Ceiling plank, white oak to the floor heads, thence to the clamps of yellow pine, two inches in thickness, fastened with iron.

Berth Deck of ash or yellow pine, two inches in thickness, orlop, or fixed with hatches, raised about fourteen inches above the running deck, extended from the fore to the mainmast. Cabin deck, yellow pine, one and three-quarters of an inch in thickness.

The arrangement of the decks and half poop (twenty four feet

in length, and sixteen inches high, from the main deck) as may be directed, with bitts, scuttles, hatchways, skylights, cavils, clats, &c. completed.

The Shoe, ten inches in thickness amidships, tapering to the stem and stern post, of oak, fastened with copper bolts, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and with suitable composition spikes.

The materials used in the construction to be approved by such officer of the Revenue service as the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint.

The vessel to be completed within ninety days from the date of the contract, and the workmanship to be inspected previous to delivery, by two competent judges, one to be chosen by each of the parties to the contract, who, in the event of their disagreement, are to choose a third, who are to determine, whether the work has been executed in all respects conformably to the proposal and agreement.

The Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for building Revenue Cutter."

W. FORWARD,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

The New York Journal of Commerce, New York Tribune, Philadelphia Inquirer, Baltimore American, Baltimore Patriot, National Intelligencer, and Madisonian, will insert the above notice twice a week until the 6th Dec. and present their accounts to the Collector of the Customs where published, for payment.

Oct. 21-1d

INTRODUCTION TO J. R. PARKER'S  
SEMAPHORIC TELEGRAPH SIGNAL BOOK.

—SECOND EDITION.—

**T**HE undersigned, having for the last eighteen years past, been engaged in promoting the establishment of a permanent system of Telegraphic communication for vessels at sea, and having induced the General Government of the United States of America to sanction his efforts, by furnishing the public vessels of war and the Revenue Cutters with his Semaphoric system of conversation, by the Marine Telegraph Flags, has succeeded in supplying above two thousand sail of American vessels with these simple and economical means of communicating by flags, the intelligence they have obtained, as well as the distresses which they are subject to at sea.

Among the many advantages that result from the adoption of the Marine Telegraph Flags to all parties interested in maritime pursuits, it may be observed, that merchants and ship owners can thus be made acquainted with the progress of their vessels and property; underwriters can have the satisfaction of receiving the same intelligence of the vessels they have insured, and the relatives of passengers and crews will have the pleasing information that their friends were well, long before it could be communicated in any manner.

The undersigned has been aware of the vast importance of effecting some arrangement that would embrace a universal system of conversation upon the ocean; he now has much satisfaction in announcing to the commercial interest of this country, that so desirable an object has been accomplished as far as is practicable under existing circumstances. The Governments of Great Britain and France have united in establishing Marryatt's Code of Signals for the use of the maritime commerce of their respective countries, and the same being adopted at Lloyd's Coffee House, London, and at the Liverpool and Holyhead Telegraph stations, the undersigned has just received, re-published and engraved into his own Semaphoric Signal Book, Marryatt's Designating Telegraph numbers, all which, with above two thousand sail of American vessels as contained in his Marine Telegraph Register, embraces the names of twelve thousand sail of vessels, with their designating telegraph numbers, navigating the ocean at this period, and as contained in this second edition of his Semaphoric Signal and United States Telegraph Vocabulary herewith presented. The Semaphoric system for LAND OPERATIONS, and the marine Telegraph Flags for conversation at sea, will be found to be instrumental to the introduction of a universal language upon the ocean. These flags are all BLUE and WHITE, which is the best contrast that could be selected. Practical men will admit that this selection has a preference to various colors which by their complexity create confusion and mistakes. There are only six distinctions; and each flag has its appropriate numeral from ONE to SIX.

Nov. 18-1f

JOHN R. PARKER.

**O**WEN, EVANS, & Co. Military and Naval Merchant Tailors, beg leave to offer to the officers of the army and navy a new supply of English Goods, consisting of

Rich gold Epaullets, army and navy;  
" " do Topographical Engineers.  
" " do Medical Staff.  
" " Set of Embroidery do  
" " do Topographical Engineers.  
" " Aiguillettes  
" " Trouser lace, Topographical Engineers.  
" Blk. Mohair do Medical Staff.

They keep constantly on hand, for the different Corps of the army, and for the Navy,

Swords, Belts, and Knots,  
Undress Caps, with distinctive badges.

Laces, Grenades, Bugles, Anchors, Stars, &c.

And are ready at all times to furnish officers with full equipments at the shortest notice, and in their usual style of finish.

Stores—One door East of Fuller's Hotel, and one door East of Crown's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue.

Oct. 14-1f